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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY-DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/902,694	07/12/2001	Leigh Allen Williamson	AUS920010324US1	1615

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IBM CORPORATION (RHF)
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EXAMINER

TODD, GREGORY G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2157

DATE MAILED: 10/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/902,694

Applicant(s)

WILLIAMSON ET AL.

Examiner

Gregory G. Todd

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 July 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 January 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This is a third office action in response to applicant's amendment filed, 20 July 2005, of application filed, with the above serial number, on 12 July 2001 in which no claims have been amended and claims 13-15 have been added. Claims 1-15 are therefore pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Austin (hereinafter "Austin", 6,763,395).

Austin teaches, substantially the invention as claimed including extended URL protocol handling (see Abstract).

As per Claims 1 and 5, Austin teaches a method of and computer readable medium encoded with software for providing an extension to a default set of resource functions in an enterprise application server, said application server having a default Universal Resource Locator (URL) stream handler factory class, said method comprising the steps of:

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providing one or more extension URL providers, said extension URL providers each having a specified name, description, supported protocol and stream handler class name, and classpath (different attributes for URL protocol plug-in/extension) (at least col. 18, lines 6-20; col. 2, lines 12-27; col. 8, lines 25-55);

binding a reference to one or more extension URL objects into a global namespace (at least col. 8, lines 39-55; col. 11, lines 42-47; delegating protocol scheme to plug-in);

registering said extension providers to be used by an application program in a table of parameter sets having a protocol identifier and a stream handler class identifier (at least col. 9, lines 4-16; plug-in registered to handle protocol scheme);

overriding said default URL stream handler to enable an extension URL stream handler (at least col. 8, lines 25-55; extend by installing protocol plug-ins and incorporated as default protocol scheme); and

binding one or more extension URL objects into a namespace such that said registered extension URL providers and extension URL objects are available to and for use by an application program through a naming service (at least col. 11, lines 1-19; eg. DSTP URL connecting to DataSocket server).

Austin does not explicitly teach the use of an application server. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Austin's client enabled extensions and plug-ins into an application server as this would offer an alternative and enhance Austin's system to have the server-side, such as the Data Socket server, handle the processing and

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updating of protocols and plug-ins, thus allowing fewer systems to need to be up to date and be updated, allowing plug-ins and extensions more likelihood to be registered.

Austin further teaches communicating with a server, such as an HTTP server and the server running applications and also the data socket server being a separate application running on the same machine as a data socket client (see col. 8, lines 25-38; col. 14 line 57 - col. 15 line 21; col. 18, lines 6-20); as Applicant states in paragraph 6 of the specification that an application server incorporates an HTTP server and being referred to as a webserver.

As per Claims 2, 6, and 10, as set forth in Claims 1, 5, and 9, respectively, further comprising the steps of:

executing a computer instruction by an application program to lookup a resource object by a resource name via an application server naming service (at least col. 17, lines 37-43; client deriving name of the extension); and

retrieving a bound and registered extension URL object according to said resource name (at least col. 17, lines 37-50; col. 14, lines 18-41; unique extension name used by client).

As per Claim 3, 7, and 11, as set forth in Claims 1, 5, and 9, respectively, wherein said step of providing one or more extension URL providers includes specifying a classpath as a location of a jar file (at least col. 14, lines 7-12; col. 9, lines 41-47; col. 5, lines 37-40; use of java for extension).

As per Claim 4, 8, and 12, as set forth in Claims 1, 5, and 9, respectively, wherein said step of overriding said default URL stream handler is performed by

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executing a Java function to set the application server's URL Stream Handler Factory to said extension URL stream handler (at least col. 5, lines 32-45; program implemented by Java objects).

As per Claim 9, Austin teaches an extensible Universal Resource Locator (URL) resource system for an enterprise application server, said enterprise application server having a default set of resource functions in an enterprise application server and a default Universal Resource Locator (URL) stream handler factory class, said extensible URL resource system comprising:

one or more extension URL providers, said extension URL providers each having a specified name, description, supported protocol and stream handler class name, and classpath (different attributes for URL protocol plug-in/extension) (at least col. 18, lines 6-20; col. 2, lines 12-27; col. 8, lines 25-55);

a registry of said URL providers comprising a table having a parameter set for each URL provider, said parameter set comprising a protocol identifier and a stream handler class identifier (at least col. 9, lines 4-16; plug-in registered to handle protocol scheme);

a default URL stream handler factory override adapted to replace said default URL stream handler factory with an extension stream handler factory (at least col. 8, lines 25-55; extend by installing protocol plug-ins and incorporated as default protocol scheme); and

one or more bound references for one or more URL objects into a namespace such that said registered URL providers and URL objects are available to an application

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program via a naming service (at least col. 11, lines 1-19; DSTP URL connecting to DataSocket server).

Austin does not explicitly teach the use of an application server. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Austin's client enabled extensions and plug-ins into an application server as this would offer an alternative and enhance Austin's system to have the server-side, such as the Data Socket server, handle the processing and updating of protocols and plug-ins, thus allowing fewer systems to need to be up to date and be updated, allowing plug-ins and extensions more likelihood to be registered. Austin further teaches communicating with a server, such as an HTTP server and the server running applications and also the data socket server being a separate application running on the same machine as a data socket client (see col. 8, lines 25-38; col. 14 line 57 - col. 15 line 21; col. 18, lines 6-20); as Applicant states in paragraph 6 of the specification that an application server incorporates an HTTP server and being referred to as a webserver.

4. Claims 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Austin (hereinafter "Austin", 6,763,395) in view of Charisius et al (hereinafter "Charisius", 2002/0104071).

Austin fails to explicitly teach said one or more extension URL providers on an application server comprise a provider compatible with or compliant with Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE) specifications;

said step of binding a reference to one or more extension URL objects into a global namespace on said application server (at least Austin col. 8, lines 39-55; col. 11, lines 42-47; delegating protocol scheme to plug-in) comprises binding into a J2EE global namespace;

said step of registering said extension URL providers comprises registering with a J2EE application server;

said step of overriding said default URL stream handler to enable an extension URL stream handler comprises overriding a J2EE URL stream handler; and

said step of binding one or more extension URL objects into an application server namespace comprises binding into a J2EE application server namespace such that said registered extension URL providers and extension URL objects are available to and for use by a J2EE application program through an application server naming service.

However, the use and advantages for using J2EE is well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Charisius. Charisius teaches the claimed limitations including J2EE compatible specifications and application servers (see paragraphs 157, 189-196, 202-204). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Charisius' J2EE enabled system into Austin's system as this would allow compatibility and interoperability with the specification and guidelines of J2EE allowing proper working communications with such systems and future protocols and standards.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 20 July 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Applicant argues Austin is one ordinarily skilled in the art based on patent filings and background and, in substance, that if it would have been so obvious to modify Austin, Austin would modify itself. Examiner respectfully disagrees as this reasoning is improper and illogical. There are thousands of ways to modify a reference, including Austin, to produce a different system or invention, no matter how minimal or substantial. It would be impossible for Austin to include each modification in the one patent as Austin is only patenting the one embodiment.

Applicant also argues Austin teaches away from using an HTTP server at any point. However, Figure 4 and, as previously cited col. 8, lines 25-38, Austin teaches at least the user agent communicating with an HTTP server.

Applicant further argues the primary reference, Austin, teaches away from the proposed combination, thus being improper to combine references. However, there is

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only one reference, and similarly to above, it would have been obvious to modify Austin accordingly.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Newly cited Benjamin et al and Rutherglen et al, in addition to previously cited Joseph, Chen et al, Mehra et al, Haverstock et al, and Vance et al are cited for disclosing pertinent information related to the claimed invention. Applicants are requested to consider the prior art reference for relevant teachings when responding to this office action.

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8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gregory G. Todd whose telephone number is (571)272-4011. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:00am-6:00pm w/ first Fridays off.

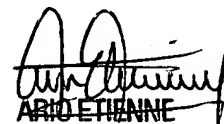
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571)272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Gregory Todd

Patent Examiner

Technology Center 2100



ARIO ETIENNE
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